

## Claims

1. Fixed carriageway for rail vehicles having sleepers embedded in a carriageway panel and a reinforcement, which comprises plural longitudinal rods and transverse rods disposed in the carriageway panel parallel and transverse to the sleepers, characterised in that the longitudinal rods (11, 12, 13) and transverse rods (10) are electrically isolated from one another.
2. Fixed carriageway according to claim 1, characterised in that the longitudinal rods (11, 12, 13) and transverse rods (10) are electrically isolated from one another at points of intersection.
3. Fixed carriageway according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that in the overlap region longitudinal rods (11, 12, 13) extending parallel to one another and/or coupled together are electrically isolated from one another.
4. Fixed carriageway according to one of the preceding claims, characterised in that a spacer (14) is disposed between two rods to be isolated from one another.
5. Fixed carriageway according to claim 4, characterised in that the spacer (14) comprises a first section at least partially engaging round the first rod and a second section at least partially engaging around the second rod.
6. Fixed carriageway according to claim 5, characterised in that the first and second section of a spacer (14) are formed in the shape of a segment of a circle and are adapted to the outer diameter of the rod.
7. Fixed carriageway according to claim 5 or 6, characterised in that the first and second section of a spacer (14) are offset at 90° with respect to one another.

8. Fixed carriageway according to one of claims 5 to 7, characterised in that the two sections of the spacer (14) are formed as clips.
9. Fixed carriageway according to one of claims 4 to 8, characterised in that the spacer (14) consists of a resilient material, in particular of a plastics material.
10. Fixed carriageway according to one of claims 4 to 9, characterised in that longitudinal rods (11, 12, 13) are isolated by spacers (14) from transverse rods (10) which are formed for example as lower booms of a grid support (6, 7) of a sleeper (4).
11. Fixed carriageway according to claim 10, characterised in that in a sleeper (4) having two grid supports (6, 7), spacers (14) are only mounted on one lower boom of a grid support (6, 7).
12. Fixed carriageway according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that in the case of two rods to be isolated from one another at least one rod has an insulating coating.
13. Fixed carriageway according to claim 12, characterised in that a transverse rod (10) having the insulating coating is formed as the lower boom of a grid support (6, 7, 22) of a sleeper (4).
14. Fixed carriageway according to claim 13, characterised in that in the case of a sleeper (4) having plural, in particular two grid supports (6, 7, 22) with four lower booms (18, 19), only one lower boom (18) of a grid support (22) has the insulating coating.
15. Fixed carriageway according to claim 13 or 14, characterised in that the lower boom having the insulating coating has a different height position from the other lower booms.

16. Fixed carriageway according to one of claims 13 to 15, characterised in that the sections of the grid support (6, 7, 22) adjoining the lower boom have an insulating coating.
17. Method of manufacturing a fixed carriageway for rail vehicles having sleepers embedded in a carriageway panel and a reinforcement, which comprises plural longitudinal and transverse rods disposed parallel and transverse to the sleepers, characterised in that the longitudinal rods and transverse rods are installed electrically isolated from one another.
18. Method according to claim 17, characterised in that longitudinal rods and transverse rods are installed electrically isolated from one another at the points of intersection.
19. Method according to claim 17 or 18, characterised in that longitudinal rods extending parallel to one another and/or coupled to one another are electrically isolated from one another in the overlap region.
20. Method according to one of claims 17 to 19, characterised in that a spacer is disposed between two rods to be isolated from one another.
21. Method according to claim 20, characterised in that the spacer is clipped on to the rods.
22. Method according to one of claims 17 to 21, characterised in that at least one transverse rod formed as a lower boom of a grid support of a sleeper is provided with an insulating coating.
23. Method according to one of claims 17 to 22, characterised in that the sections of the grid support adjoining the lower boom are provided with an insulating coating.